

The Intensity and Prevalence of Dental Caries and the Need for Treatment in Primary School Children

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Relevance of the study. Among the many tasks of modern dentistry, the task of maximizing the integrity of tooth tissues based on minimally invasive treatment is one of the most important. Significant progress has been made over the past 10 years due to the introduction of large-scale preventive programs and improvements in dental caries treatment methods. However, this problem remains relevant and is being actively studied not only by Uzbek and Russian, but also by foreign scientists. On the territory of the Russian Federation, namely in the Krasnoyarsk and Omsk regions, in young children, the intensity of caries damage is 0.3 (KPU index) with a prevalence of 12.2% at the age of 1 year, by the age of 3, the lesion of teeth increases almost 10 times reaching 2.8 with a prevalence of 57.7%, by the age of 6 it doubles and reaches 5.4 with a prevalence of 85.4%, and among 12-year-old schoolchildren with a caries intensity of 2.1, the prevalence of caries of permanent teeth ranges from 61% to 96%. High figures of the incidence of caries are also given in the materials of scientists from foreign countries.

Thus, the prevalence of dental caries in most European countries reaches 95-99%, in South and North America — 85-98%. However, the intensity of caries is subject to significant fluctuations. According to the research of a number of authors, an extremely high prevalence of dental caries was revealed, which reached 96% at an intensity of 8.06 [1.3.5.7]. The study was conducted from December 2007 to May 2008. As a result, 313 children aged 5-6 years and 325 aged 12-13 years were examined. It turned out that the prevalence of dental caries and the CPI index in children aged 5-6 years is much higher and amounts to 69%, 3.79, than in the other age group - 53.23% and 1.6. The dependence of the level of carious lesion on ethnicity and socio-economic conditions of the child's family was determined and it was revealed that the prevalence of caries in children aged 25-35 months was: 7.4% for superficial caries, and 5.3% for the average, M. Deichsel et al., determined the dependence of the level of carious lesion on ethnicity and socio-economic the conditions of the child's family. The prevalence of dental caries in children aged 5 years does not change and amounts to 63.47%, 64.00%, 64.89% and 64.44%, with a CPI level of 2.96, 2.99, 3.23 and 3.09. Preschool age Gampaha, Sri Lanka, revealed that 68.8% of children have carious lesions, and the CPI value was - 4.09. The authors determined that the prevalence of dental caries is gradually increasing, and a higher incidence is observed in girls than in boys [2.4.6.8.10.12].

At the age of 3 and 5 years, it was found that the prevalence of caries is: 56% of children aged 3 years and 78%- 5 years, and the level of CP correlates with the attitude of mothers to the oral health of children. The prevalence of caries in Syrian children aged 5 years is 61%. According to the authors, the level of caries infection increases every year. Also, according to Oulis CJ et al., who examined 1209 children aged 5 years in Athens, Greece, they found that the prevalence of caries in 5-year-old children varies from 62.2 to 64 %. The authors determined the dependence of the level of carious lesion on socio-demographic parameters [9.11.12]. The communal periodontal index (CPI) is used to assess the prevalence and intensity of periodontal diseases during epidemiological dental examination according to the methodology recommended by WHO. Among the signs of periodontal tissue damage in children and adolescents, bleeding gums and tartar predominate. On this basis, mass programs for the prevention of dental diseases in children are being developed and implemented, as well as therapeutic and preventive measures at the individual level.

In their new article, they presented the results of a questionnaire and an oral examination of 12-year-old schoolchildren. The high prevalence and intensity of caries, as well as an unsatisfactory level of

oral hygiene, a decrease in the pH index were revealed, which necessitates the provision of a complex of dental measures. The main feature of focal demineralization of tooth enamel (initial caries) is that it is the only form of caries that can be treated conservatively without surgical measures and fillings. In this regard, the study of all diagnostic possibilities and improving the effectiveness of conservative measures is an integral task in dentistry. Omsk authors conducted a dental examination of 1,682 schoolchildren aged 7 to 12 years in order to establish the dental health of children in Omsk. In addition to oral sanitation and oral hygiene training, children were prescribed a calcium-phosphate gel model "Saliva", developed at the Department of Pediatric Dentistry of OmGMA. The following techniques were used to diagnose caries at the spot stage: vital staining and determination of the electrical conductivity of hard tooth tissues. The conducted study of the dynamics of foci of demineralization with different activity of the process showed the need for a differentiated approach to the treatment of children, depending on the degree of activity of caries. Rheotherapy is one of the pathogenetic directions for the prevention of dental caries. For rheotherapy, fluoride preparations are the drugs of choice.

Conclusion. Currently, it is difficult to make a choice in favor of one or another drug for the prevention of caries in children. The dental market offers a wide range of various fluoride-containing preparations - fluorolaceae, fluorogels, fluoride-containing films, preparations for deep fluoridation of hard dental tissues. The arsenal of fluoride-containing drugs used to treat baby teeth in children is increasing. After the use of fluoride-containing drugs, the reduction in the increase in the hygienic index was 44%. The most effective way to reduce the increase in the hygienic index is by using an "Enamel sealing liquid". For the prevention and treatment of early caries of baby teeth in children 3-5 years old with a reduced concentration of calcium and phosphorus in the oral fluid, the most effective use of the drug "Gluflored" (3 procedures for one year with an interval of 6 months).

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